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| 10/784,008   | 02/19/2004  | James L. Adamson     | 3435.02US01         | 6980             |
| 24113 7590 05/27/2009<br>PATTERSON, THUENTE, SKAAR & CHRISTENSEN, P.A.<br>4800 IDS CENTER<br>80 SOUTH 8TH STREET<br>MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402-2100 |             |                      |                     |                  |
| EXAMINER   |             |                      |                     |                  |
| SALLARD, SHANNON S   |             |                      |                     |                  |
| ART UNIT   |             | PAPER NUMBER         |                     |                  |
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/784,008

**Applicant(s)**

ADAMSON ET AL.

**Examiner**

SHANNON S. SALIARD

**Art Unit**

3628

**Period for Reply** -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 May 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11, 13-18, 22 and 24-29 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11, 13-18, 22 and 24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 01 May 2009 has been entered.

### ***Status of Claims***

2. Applicant has amended claims 1, 11, and 22. Claims 12, 19-21, and 23 have been cancelled. No claims have been newly added. Thus, claims 1-11, 13-18, 22, and 24-29 remain pending and are presented for examination.

### ***Response to Arguments***

3. Applicant's arguments filed 01 May 2009 with respect to the rejections of claims 1-10 under 35 U.S.C. 101 have been fully considered and are persuasive. Thus, the rejections of claims 1-10 under 35 U.S.C. 101 have been withdrawn.

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-11, 13-18, 22, and 24-29 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. **Claims 1, 2, 5-9, 11, 15-18, 22, 23, and 26-29** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tromczynski et al [US 2006/0010023] in view of Wright et al [US 6,581,040] and Greene et al [US 2003/0004854].

As per **claims 1, 11, 22, and 23**, Tromczynski et al discloses a method comprising:

receiving a request for proposal (RFP) from a potential destination event organizer requesting information from a convention visitor bureau (CVB) organization [0042; Examiner interprets the computing system for publishing the RFP to the suppliers as CVB organization since the CVB is used for promoting the event to service providers];

having the CVB organization compile related information about the RFP and electronically publish the RFP and related information on a member user interface hosted by an application service provider and accessible to a plurality of independent service providers that are members of the CVB organization [0036-0038; 0042; 0047; collects info on meeting time, location, etc. to publish in RFP];

having at least two of the members of the CVB organization periodically log into the member user interface hosted by a computing system maintained by an application

service provider to review the RFP and related information and, in response, complete an electronic form on the member user interface for any services responsive to the RFP that the member is willing to make available [0042; 0047; 0061; the responses/quotes from venues and suppliers are received by organizer to use in finalizing decision];

having the CVB organization prepare an aggregated response to the RFP that includes information about services from at least two members of the CVB that is then communicated to the potential destination event organizer [0048;0062];

if the potential destination event organizer accepts the response to the RFP for the given destination event, having the CVB electronically communicate with each of the at least two members of the CVB that the response to the RFP has been accepted and that each member can enter into bilateral contracts directly with the potential destination event organizer for the services identified in the electronic form for the given destination event [0062; planner selects destination or resources and places orders; Examiner interprets placing orders as accepting the RFP and entering into a bilateral contract].

Tromczynski et al does not disclose automatically incorporating information from the electronic form into a projected service availability database stored in a storage system maintained by the application service provider; and having the CVB organization review the projected service availability database for the RFP for the given destination event. However, Wright et al discloses automatically incorporating information from the electronic form into a projected service availability database stored in a storage system maintained by the application service provider and having the CVB organization review the projected service availability database for the RFP for the given destination event

[col 10, lines 9-25]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include in the RFP system of Tromczynski et al the ability to incorporate information from the electronic form into a projected service availability database as taught by Wright et al since the claimed invention is merely a combination of old elements, and in the combination each element merely would have performed the same function as it did separately, and one of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that the results of the combination were predictable.

Tromczynski et al does not disclose that the information in the database is accessible only by the CVB. However, Wright et al disclose that the complete database is not available to every user [col 10, lines 10-12]. Hence, it is well within the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to manage database rights so that only one organization would have rights to specific database (e.g. projected service availability database). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Wright et al to include providing the CVB with the only rights to access the projected service availability database for security purposes.

Tromczynski et al does not disclose wherein the data related to the services contained in the completed form is confidential to the CVB organization and the member of the CVB organization who is willing to make said services available. However, Green et al discloses a completed proposal is confidential to CVB organization and the member who is willing to make services available [Abstract; 00036]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include in the RFP system of Tromczynski et

al the ability to have confidentiality in the RFP process as taught by Green et al since the claimed invention is merely a combination of old elements, and in the combination each element merely would have performed the same function as it did separately, and one of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that the results of the combination were predictable.

As per **claim 2**, Tromczynski et al does not disclose wherein updates to information in an RFP provided by the potential destination event organizer is automatically made available by the CVB to members via the member user interface. However, Wright et al further discloses wherein updates to information in an RFP provided by the potential destination event organizer is automatically made available by the CVB to members via the member user interface [col 9, lines 29-37]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include in the RFP system of Tromczynski et al the ability to make update automatically available as taught in Wright since the claimed invention is merely a combination of old elements, and in the combination each element merely would have performed the same function as it did separately, and one of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that the results of the combination were predictable.

As per **claim 5**, Tromczynski et al does not disclose explicitly wherein the RFP includes a date by which the response is due and the application service provider automatically sends email reminders to members if the members have not submitted electronic form for the RFP prior to the date by which the response is due. However, Tromczynski et al discloses sending a reminder to service providers as the due date for

RFPs approaches [0048]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Tromczynski et al to include wherein the RFP includes a date by which the response is due and the application service provider automatically sends email reminders to members if the members have not submitted electronic form for the RFP prior to the date by which the response is due so that all providers are provided an opportunity to reply.

As per **claims 6, 15, and 26**, Tromczynski et al does not explicitly disclose wherein the members of the CVB organization include at least two hotel members and the electronic form for the hotel members includes availability and prices for blocks of hotel rooms in response to the RFP, and wherein the projected service availability database includes a projected occupancy room flow for the destination that the CVB organization utilizes in preparing the response to the RFP. However, Tromczynski et al discloses that CVB organization includes a hotel and the hotel provides availability and prices for rooms. Tromczynski et al further discloses that the number of available guest rooms is considered when accepting selecting a provider [0038]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Wright et al to include the method disclosed by Tromczynski et al to ensure proper accommodations.

As per **claims 7, 16, and 27**, Tromczynski et al does not explicitly disclose wherein the application service provider includes a software module that automatically analyzes the projected occupancy room flow and generates a hotel availability portion of the response to the RFP. However, Tromczynski et al discloses providing summaries of

availability for services for a required date [0038]. Further, it is not 'invention' to broadly provide a mechanical or automatic means to replace manual activity which has accomplished the same result, see *In re Venner*, 120 USPQ 192 (CCPA 1958). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Wright et al to include the method disclosed by Tromczynski et al so that organizer makes a well informed decision.

As per **claims 8, 17, and 28**, Tromczynski et al does not explicitly disclose wherein the application service provider hosts a software module that selectively integrates portions of the projected service availability database in order to display on the member user interface non-confidential summaries of the future availability of selected services for the destination by date. However, Tromczynski et al discloses providing non-confidential (i.e., published on website) summaries of availability for services for a required date wherein the availability is stored in a database [0038]. Further, it is not 'invention' to broadly provide a mechanical or automatic means to replace manual activity which has accomplished the same result, see *In re Venner*, 120 USPQ 192 (CCPA 1958). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Wright et al to include the method disclosed by Tromczynski et al so that organizer makes a well informed decision.

As per **claims 9, 18, and 29**, Tromczynski et al does not disclose wherein the application service provider also hosts a customer webpage interface and the potential destination event organizer submits the RFP for a given destination event via the

customer webpage interface. However, Wright et al further discloses wherein the application service provider also hosts a customer webpage interface and the potential destination event organizer submits the RFP for a given destination event via the customer webpage interface [col 11, lines 11-20]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include in the RFP system of Tromczynski et al the ability to submit the RFP via a webpage as taught in Wright since the claimed invention is merely a combination of old elements, and in the combination each element merely would have performed the same function as it did separately, and one of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that the results of the combination were predictable.

7. **Claims 3, 4, 13, 14, 24, and 25** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tromczynski et al [US 2006/0010023] in view of Wright et al [US 6,581,040] and Greene et al [US 2003/0004854] as applied to claim 1 above, and in further view of Creedle et al [US 2008/0133307].

As per **claims 3, 13, and 24**, Tromczynski et al does not explicitly disclose wherein once the electronic form is submitted by a member, any changes to the electronic form made by a member are made to the projected service availability database only when approved by the CVB. However, Creedle et al discloses any changes to the project proposal are approved by schedule reviewer/ general contractor (CVB) [0045; 0055]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include in the event organizing system of Tromczynski et al the ability to allow the CVB

to approve changes made by a member taught by Creedle et al since the claimed invention is merely a combination of old elements, and in the combination each element merely would have performed the same function as it did separately, and one of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that the results of the combination were predictable.

As per **claims 4, 14, and 25**, Tromczynski et al does not disclose wherein the application service provider automatically maintains an audit trail of all information submitted by each member via the electronic form to the projected service availability database and all changes approved by the CVB. However, Creedle et al Creedle et al discloses any changes to the project proposal are approved by schedule reviewer/general contractor (CVB) [0045; 0055]. Creedle et al further discloses that the project auditor can view audit trails for the project [0045]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include in the event organizing system of Tromczynski et al the ability to maintain an audit trail of changes as taught by Creedle et al since the claimed invention is merely a combination of old elements, and in the combination each element merely would have performed the same function as it did separately, and one of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that the results of the combination were predictable.

8. **Claim 10** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tromczynski et al [US 2006/0010023] in view of Wright et al [US 6,581,040] and Greene

et al [US 2003/0004854] as applied to claim 1 above, and in further view of Official Notice.

As per **claim 10**, Tromczynski et al does not disclose wherein software modules that support the member user interface and the projected services availability database are updated and maintained by the application service provider and not by the CVB organization. However, the Examiner takes Official Notice that it is old and well known in the computer industry to have an application service provider update and maintain software. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Wright et al to include wherein software modules that support the member user interface and the projected services availability database are updated and maintained by the application service provider and not by the CVB organization to streamline operations.

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to SHANNON S. SALIARD whose telephone number is (571)272-5587. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 8:00 am - 4:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John W. Hayes can be reached on 571-272-6708. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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Hand delivered responses should be brought to the Customer Service Window, Randolph Building, 401 Dulany Street, Alexandria, VA 22314

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